

## Stirs Reichstag By Demand for Peace at Once

Haase, Radical Socialist, Attacks Berlin's Home and Foreign Policy

## Urges Atonement And a Republic

## Charge That Liebknecht Is Starved in Prison Causes Tumult

Copenhagen, July 21.—Berlin newspapers containing the speech of Chancellor Michaelis and the debate in the Reichstag have not reached Denmark for some reason, but arriving Hamburg papers give more extensive reports of the speeches in the Reichstag than were transmitted by the Wolff Agency.

Herr Haase, radical socialist, attacked the government's home and foreign policy and demanded immediate peace negotiations, atonement for wrongs committed and the establishment of a socialist republic. His speech is dismissed with a paragraph.

Herr Haase demanded the release of Dr. Liebknecht and cries from the floor that the prison authorities were starving Liebknecht caused a tumult in the House.

Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the majority Socialists, particularly attacked the submarine warfare strongly. Its adoption, he declared, was a triumph of unscrupulous demagoguery, with Count von Reventlow and the "Deutsches Tageszeitung" playing leading roles. The censorship had prevented effective opposition to the warfare by the press.

Scheidemann recalled the prophecy made some weeks ago by Herr von Heydebrand, the Conservative leader, that the war would be won in two months through the submarine, and evoked merriment in the house by adding:

"Heydebrand, your submarine watch has run down."

As a weapon to end the war this summer the illusion of the submarine, the speaker added, had broken down, as was inevitable.

Erich von Payer said that the new Chancellor took the same position on the peace question as his predecessor, and that the next two weeks would show what measure of determination Michaelis was ready to apply to give effect to the programme laid down in the Reichstag resolution.

The Radical party, he declared, would examine the Chancellor's conduct carefully and would support him if possible, but should their ways differ the party would embark upon an open, honorable and determined opposition. The speaker hoped, however, that this would be avoided during the war.

## Food Conditions Are Bad In Central Empires, Say Travellers from Berlin

Washington, July 21.—Quite different in tone from the optimistic view expressed by the new German Chancellor in his speech to the Reichstag are the reports reaching the State Department from persons coming out of Germany regarding the food conditions and outlook in the Central Empires.

While this information necessarily is second hand, State Department agents are careful to forward only such news as in their opinion demands credence.

In these reports is the statement that Germany lacks no less than 600,000 tons of wheat to carry the population through the middle of August, when the new harvest can be gathered. The harvest also is poor in Eastern Prussia owing to adverse weather. Potatoes promise only a minimum production. Many people are starving in Poland.

An American citizen coming from Berlin declares that the food situation has been appreciably worse in the last three months, and the German people themselves cherish no optimism as to the next harvest, which is known to be a failure in Eastern and Northern Germany.

Tension between Austria and Germany is declared to have grown so that suspected Austrians are now being interned in Germany.

The Centrist leader, Erzberger, is reported to have charged the government with manipulating C-bond statistics, to have given warning that the monarchical sentiments of the people are diminishing daily and to have advised the government never again to threaten German strikers with machine guns, as had been done at Stettin.

## Austrian Finance Menaced

## Paper Money Meeting Obligations, Says Reichsrat Member

Petrograd, July 21.—Lieutenant General L. O. Korniloff, commander of the Eighth Austrian Army, which recently advanced successfully on the Halicz-Stanislaw line in Galicia, has been appointed commander in chief of the Russian armies on the southwestern front. He succeeds General Goutor, who was appointed to the command early in June.

## Korniloff Picked to Lead Russians in Southwest

Zurich, July 21.—The "Nachrichten," of Innsbruck, Austria, publishes the text of the motion made in the Reichsrat by Herr Kraft, which the Vienna papers were forbidden to mention. Herr Kraft demanded the resumption of publication of the weekly returns of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. He said the financial situation was full of danger.

Nobody knew, he declared, the amount of paper money in circulation and that it was widely reported that the war loans were quite insufficient to cover expenditures, the deficiency being met by the issuance of notes.

## American Killed in Action

Ottawa, Ont., July 21.—Casualties reported by the Militia Department today: Killed in action—M. Mosier, Duluth, Minn. Wounded—H. J. Paysley, St. Paul, Minn.; H. McCaffrey, Utica, N. Y.; P. J. Hes, Whittier, Cal. Gassed—W. E. Sherman, Marion, Tex.

## French Wheat Improves

Paris, July 21.—The crop report published in the "Journal Officiel" today shows that the wheat crop has improved in the north since the last report made on June 1.

## England Sees Challenge In Speech of Michaelis

Interpreted as Notice of Finish Fight—British Confident of Army and Navy, but Internal Affairs Cause Bitter Dissatisfaction

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER

(By Cable to The Tribune)

London, July 21.—Chancellor Michaelis's speech is interpreted by 99 per cent of the population here as notice of the determination of the pan-Germans to proceed to the bitter end, with the hope that even if Germany cannot win at least she cannot be beaten.

This has caused, and perhaps naturally, a mood of introspection in this country. Every one is now asking "How do we stand after three years of war?" The military aspect gives little dissatisfaction. Confidence in the navy remains unimpaired. The belief in the army stands higher than ever, the only cause of dissatisfaction being the general belief that the policy of driving all men into the army has reached an intolerable stage, which has been intensified by the sensational evidence given this week before the committee on medical examinations, showing that army doctors have driven numbers of unfit men into the army against all pledges given by the ministers and Parliament.

## Supply of Men Near End

The popular belief is that the numbers in the army have reached the limit which the country is economically able to support while carrying on the work of general production for the Allies. As Donald McLean, M. P., chairman of the House of Commons tribunal, told the committee: "We have now got down to the bone in regard to the supply of men." And there is a general feeling that men are now being driven into the army irrespective of fitness or any other claims.

But apart from military considerations opinion regarding other affairs is not happy. Events in Petrograd during the week, the practical breakdown of the Russian offensive, the successful German counter offensive at Lemberg, have all produced an impression which, in the absence of any general realization of what has really been a great French victory on the Aisne this week, has tended toward depression.

Home affairs also tend toward a feeling of depression. The reconstruction of the government certainly has not strengthened the administration, the appointment of Sir Eric Geddes being the only one not leading to bitter recriminations. The savage hostility of the Tories toward Churchill and their complaints that two Liberals have been appointed despite the fact that the war cabinet was already overwhelmingly Tory have tended to widen the breach between the two great political parties and seem likely to endanger the party truce existent since the beginning of the war.

## Irish Outlook Serious

The Irish outlook, with Redmond's position weakening daily and the Sinn Féin influence bounding ahead, is becoming more serious than ever. Those who were formerly most optimistic over the prospects of the convention are now giving way to despair, and today's announcement of a strict censorship attending all its deliberations and

prohibiting the publication even of "official news" only confirms the feeling of depression.

The report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the causes of the labor unrest has only substantiated the labor grievances, which were not due to any anti-war feeling, but to almost three years of unbearable strain, coupled with petty restrictions of food, officialdom and the fear that all privileges gained in years past would have to be surrendered under cover of war emergencies. The foolish censorship on the meeting at Woolwich only resulted in an increase of the workers' suspicions.

The public generally hotly resents the food prices, believing them due to profiteering, and although Lord Rhonda's announcement brings a gleam of hope for the future, it may possibly be construed as confirmation for the belief in the previous activities of the profiteers.

The Mesopotamia report and the subsequent proceeding have left a bitter taste in many mouths, and although the Premier has appealed "Let us get on with the war," there is a strong feeling that many causes of unrest must be courageously handled before the nation can get on with the war with all possible enthusiasm.

## Demand Speedy Action

Because Michaelis's speech is generally interpreted as an announcement of a fight to the finish, speedy action becomes all the more necessary.

Only two of the influential papers in any way to-day regard the speech as indicative of a hope of peace. "The Manchester Guardian" taking the view that Germany's proposal of peace without annexations and indemnities was arrived at by discussion and agreement, says:

"Germany has moved a long way since the statesmen told us that the longer the Allies fought the more severe would be her terms. Let us compare the German position with that of the Allies. Russia also demands peace without annexations. We, who hold a considerable amount of German territory, have repudiated any annexation by our will alone. France claims Alsace and Lorraine as restitution for territory wrongfully taken from her. The sympathy of this country and the world is with France.

"Does all this rule negotiation out of court? Before the German decide this they must reflect that there are two things they want. They want peace—so do we all—but also security against economic isolation. This is purely due to the fact that they have combined the war with the arts of the Chancellor boasts of having met the world in arms. It is a premature boast, for the world's greatest power is not yet armed, and it must be months before America can make herself felt in a military sense. Germany has created a league of nations which, for the present, is a league against her. If she wishes it to be a free league to live with it as a friend and neighbor, enjoying the commercial equality of the old times, she must take her own formula in earnest and make such a peace as will build the foundations of a lasting reconciliation among the nations."

## Still Chance for a Parley

"For this purpose she will find it necessary to 'parley' about Lorraine. But we see no reason to despair of her parleying. On the contrary, the sequence of events is all toward discussion. Lloyd George's speech was so conceived as to facilitate the declaration of terms by Germany. Germany has made her declaration, repudiated

her annexation and asked for reconciliation. The next step is for the Entente to indicate that a reconciliation—in the sense of a resumption of intercourse—is to be had on terms. It will then be for Germany to consider whether the terms are such as she will discuss now or later, when so many months nearer exhaustion."

"The Guardian" represents the great body of English liberalism. "The Telegraph," which is as representative of Tory, says:

"Is anything to be gained by attempting to represent the speech as a thoroughgoing assertion of the claims of the Pan-German partisans for annexation and loot? Bethmann-Hollweg did not fall because the Junkers and soldiers pulled him down. His fate was sealed when the Catholic Centre declared against him as a statesman whose past unfitted him for the work of preparing the way for a moderate peace."

These papers are a small minority, but the certain amount of agreement expressed is striking.

## Putnik, Serbian General, Has Seen 40 Years of War

Led Marvellous Campaign Against Austria in Present Conflict

Voivode Putnik, the great Serbian generalissimo, whose marvellous exploits against Austria in the early days of the war set all Europe at the time talking, says a writer in "The Christian Science Monitor," was, in many ways, typical of his country.

The son of a village schoolmaster, without money or influence, he rose to the summit of his profession by sheer merit. He was, however, one of those men for whom there are no obstacles, and the same wonderful ability for finding the means to the end, which characterized many of his campaigns was characteristic of all he did.

He had set his heart, for instance, on soldiering, and so, somehow or other, it became possible for him to leave the home of the village schoolmaster and go to Belgrade and the military school. Money was scarce, but young Putnik was eager for the work, and when he had finished his own laborious days of study and exercise, he would earn the wherewithal to go on by coaching his fellow students and teaching the arts of his calling, in which he greatly excelled.

Like many other great soldiers, General Putnik possessed a remarkable memory and remarkable powers of observation. He always remembered the salient features of territory he had once visited, and he knew Serbia almost, even every turn in its roads and by-paths. So much, indeed, was this the case that it used to be remarked that in following the dispatches of his generals, he had no need of a map, and, without the aid of one, he would discuss with his staff the topography of the most difficult operations.

Such familiarity with his country was, of course, the result of long years of service, for when General Putnik led the retreating but unvanquished Serbian forces over the mountains of Albania to the sea, in the winter of 1915, he had almost forty years of service to his credit.

The Russo-Turkish war of 1877 was his first experience of active warfare. Some eight years later, in the war against Bulgaria, he was chief of staff of the division of the Danube. The war was disastrous to Serbia, and thereafter followed a period of difficulty for Putnik.

General Putnik drew up the plans of campaign carried out by the Balkan League in the struggle against Turkey in 1912, while his energy and resource were mainly responsible for the defeat of Bulgaria in the second Balkan war, in 1913.

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On Saturdays during July and August the Store will be closed all day

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\$1.90 & \$2.65

(Second Floor)

## Women's Silk Hosiery

at prices that (considering qualities) are remarkably low, will be an attractive Sale feature for to-morrow (Monday).

Black or White Silk Hosiery, with cotton tops and soles . . . per pair 95c.

Black Silk Hose, with double tops, per pair . . . \$1.10

Black or White Silk Hose, with extra spliced tops . . . per pair \$1.75

Black or White Silk Hose, with matching or contrasting clocks . . . per pair \$1.75

## A Quantity of Women's Semi-made Skirts

in colored materials only (some of cotton, others of silk-and-cotton mixtures) will be placed on sale, commencing to-morrow (Monday), at the clearance prices of

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Worth considerably more, these Skirts are marked at these low figures because of incomplete sizes.

(First Floor)

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(sizes incomplete) greatly reduced to

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## Girls' Summer Outerwear

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reduced to . . . \$1.45, 2.25 & 2.90

160 Girls' Travel and Dress Coats

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Also 750 Middy Blouses (sizes 8 to 20 years) reduced to 95c.

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(The above Departments are all on the

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14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

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But if you'll just think of it, it's the easiest sort of thing to speak to your newsdealer before leaving the city. He will gladly have The Tribune mailed to you regularly every day.

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